

Kentucky Gazette.

Two Dollars and a Half

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[PER ANNUM, SPECIES IN ADVANCE.]

NEW SERIES, No. 8, VOL. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, 31.

TERMS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

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NINETEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, February 6th, 1826.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. F. JOHNSON of Kentucky, offered the following resolution: which, on his motion, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill repealing so much of any and every law of the United States as the Courts of the United States have construed to delegate to, or confer on them, the power and authority to enact laws.

Mr. JOHNSON moved for the printing of the resolution, and the decisions which were referred to in it.

Mr. WEBSTER stated that the Committee on the Judiciary had not been attentive to the subject. They had procured copies of the decisions, and would shortly have them, together with the rules, put into the possession of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON did not think the case before the Committee, went to the length which hisd. His proposition went to take away the legislative power from the Judiciary. He was not anxious to have his motion pressed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE stated that he had, some time since, submitted a resolution on the subject to which this resolution applies. It had been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He had, for some time, been anxiously waiting for their report; but he was not disposed, in the mean time, to vote for printing these matters which may be found in the Library of Congress, or in the library of any lawyer. There was a difference of opinion existing in Kentucky on this matter, which it was desirable to reconcile as early as possible.

Mr. WEBSTER repelled the idea that the Legislature had ever conferred legislative power on the Supreme Court, or that the Court had ever exercised it. It was time enough to decide the question, when the argument of the gentleman who had offered the resolution should have been heard. He agreed with the gentleman from Kentucky, that this was a fit subject for legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON withdrew his motion for printing; and the resolution was laid upon the table.

Foreign and Domestic.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship Leeds, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 27th of December, London papers to the 24th have been received.

The Emperor Alexander died after an illness of only two days. His disease was a bilious putrid fever. The archduke Constantine had been proclaimed Autocrat of all the Russias. In Paris all parties agree in recognizing in this event the dissolution of the Holy Alliance, and the commencement of a new era, not only for Russia but for all Europe. The Journal of commerce in speaking of this change of Russian Sovereigns, remarks—"That it is difficult to limit the conjectures it gives rise to. Placed from the time of the Congress at Vienna at the head of the Coalition of Sovereigns, Alexander was the Chief and Soul of the Holy Alliance, and the director of the Continental diplomacy.—Will Constantine adopt the policy of his brother towards the Porte. Or will he not rather follow the impulse of the Russian people, who are passionately interested in the cause of the Greeks? Will he not endeavour to make the people believe that the sudden death of Alexander is also an effect of the Divine vengeance, and an order to march to Constantinople? Will he not wish to fulfil the destiny of his name? If these are his sentiments the elevation of Constantine will be the signal of a political revolution in Europe, the consequences of which are incalculable.

LONDON, Dec. 20. U. S. Bank Shares £22 10s a £22; foreign gold in bars, £3 17s 6d; silver in bars standard, 5s 03 3/4d.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 24.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, to be Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata; and Alexander Cockburn, Esq. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Columbia.

A considerable improvement had taken place in the money market in London. The result of the cabinet deliberations upon the subject of the embarrassed state of money affairs had partially transpired, not in a suspension of cash payments by the bank of England, nor in an unlimited issue of paper, as some had surmised; but in an order to the offices to expedite with all possible despatch, an extraordinary coinage of sovereigns. There are eight presses, which on cases of emergency, can all be put in action as has been done at present, and each press coins 40 sovereigns in a minute, making 320 sovereigns by the whole eight presses in a minute, or equal to 19,200 in an hour. Allowances must, however be made for the breaking of dies &c. which diminishes the amount of coinage; and this week 150,000 sovereigns per day have been coined. Mr Wallace is in constant attendance, and is assiduous and indefatigable in urging on the work.

The account brought by the Howard, of which

we gave a brief sketch on Monday, are of a much more important character than any which we have received for some time past. The statements in regard to the money market in England demand the first notice.—About eight of the principal banking establishments in London have suspended their payments; and this suspension has had the effect of compelling many country banks to close their doors. So great was the confusion and discontent caused by these disasters, that the militia had been called out in some places to preserve the public peace. A panic appears to have seized all classes, and to this rather than to real distress, these great failures are attributed. A London paper of December 15, says

"The drain of notes and specie for the country banks in this juncture is prodigious. Our provincial banker alone carried with him near £300,000 on Tuesday evening, and though few are, of course, conducted on the scale which would render so large a sum requisite, yet it is supposed there is scarcely a single establishment from the Land's end to the Tweed, from which application for assistance have not been received. Post chaises are arriving every hour for the conveyance of the specie, and are to be seen regularly stationed in Lombard street during the whole of the day. It is obvious from these facts that the Bank of England is, for the moment, called upon to supply nearly the whole of the circulation in small notes of the country Banks, and that their issue must be very much increased within these few days. It is supposed too that the efforts made to relieve the country have left London in a manner defenceless, and has assisted very much to bring on the town failures which have occurred."

It was also said that the Bank of England had refused to make any further advances on stock, and that one and two pound notes were to be issued immediately. A supply of 300,000 sovereigns had arrived to Rothschild from Paris, and a further supply was daily expected.

The death of the Emperor Alexander was briefly noticed in our paper of Monday. The late Emperor was 48 years of age, having been born on the 23d of December 1777. He ascended the throne of Russia March 4, 1801, and became King of Poland, June 9, 1816. On the 9th of October, 1793, he married Elizabeth Alexiowna, Princess of Baden, but has no issue. The Empress mother, a Princess of Wirtemberg widow of the Emperor Paul I, is still living. His Majesty has left three brothers, namely, 1st the Grand Duke Constantine, born May 8, 1779 and married February 26, 1796, to a Princess of Saxe Cobourg, from whom he was divorced in April 1801. In May of the following year he married the Princess of Lowitz, but has no issue. 2d, The Grand Duke Nicholas, born July 2 1796, and married July 3, 1817, to a Princess of Prussia, by whom he had one son and two daughters. 3d, The Grand Duke Michael, born February 8 1798. The late Emperor has also left two sisters, the one married to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar, and the other to the Prince of Orange.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who now succeeds to the Russian throne, is said to be of a more despotic and cruel disposition than the deceased Emperor.

PARIS, Dec. 19. Letters from Greece announce, that as soon as the Greek commander of the blockade of the Gulf of Lepanto learned that the Turco-Egyptian fleet consisting of 13 frigates, 14 corvettes, 23 brigs, 12 schooners, and 66 transports, among which were one American and seven English vessels, was approaching the coasts of the Morea and Western Greece, he rallied all the vessels in those seas, and sailed for the Isle of Cerigo, taking care not to approach the coast of the Morea. He thus succeeded in joining the squadron under Miaoulis.

Extract of a letter of the 4th inst. from Leghorn: "Intelligence has just reached us of the intrepid Miaoulis having deceived the vigilance of the Turco Egyptian fleet. He left a small part of his forces in sight of the Egyptians, and sailed with the greater part towards the Gulf of Patra from the Egyptians. He was preparing to attack the Turkish forces."

Extract of a private letter, of the 9th inst. from Vienna.—We have just learned from Trieste, that some mercantile houses in that place have received intelligence of a brilliant action fought by the Greeks, on the 13th ult. near Missolonghi, in which the troops of Redschid Pacha, being taken between two fires suffered a signal defeat. The Greek admiral Miaoulis, who had received considerable reinforcement, after leaving a squadron of observation off Navarino, appeared suddenly at the height of Cape Passa, where he was in the presence of the Captain Pacha, at the moment when the latter was preparing to effect a disembarkation, in order to reinforce the Turkish arms in Thessaly."

Translated for the National Journal, from a late number of the Paris Etoile.

One of the most surprising phenomena of modern or ancient history, is the preservation of the Greeks, in the midst of their conquerors. Although civilly destroyed, they have not ceased to constitute a people. Religion has served them for king, laws and country; and whilst Gaul has disappeared, and been succeeded by France, and conquerors have every where imposed their name on the conquered, Greece is Greece still, and the Greeks and Turks are, at this day, two different people, in the same territory. The Greeks, since their conquest, have resembled the Israelites among the Egyptians, who are bitter herbs, and even carried the journeying staff in their hands, ready, at any moment, to leave the land of bondage, to recover their liberty. The Turks have, in vain, given names to Roumelia, Epirus, Arcadia, Attica, the Peloponnesus, Thessaly, Etolia, Macedonia, Thrace, and to the Islands of the Ionian and Aegean seas. These

countries are now Greece; and, what is remarkable, they have recovered by slavery, what their Emperors had suffered to be lost of their ancient sovereignty.

That the Christian religion has produced this phenomenon, we need no other proof than the essay of M. Fillmain on the Greeks, which is shortly to appear. We will relate the facts which he has adduced.

"The Greek church recognized four patriarchates: Jerusalem, Alexandria, Antioch and Constantinople. The series of motuful changes in this last dignity, constitute the annals of the Greek people."

"The Greek nation, spread over so many places, and every where mingled with its conquerors, was influenced by an irresistible power, which extended from Asia Minor to the Ionian Islands in the vicinity of Venice. This was a kind of civil and religious police, exercised by the Bishops, under authority of the patriarch of Constantinople. The condition of France in the 8th century, when the State was governed entirely by the church, and when no history existed but that of the Clergy, was similar to that of the Greeks at the same period. This state of things, oppressive to the masters of a soil and of themselves, became a protection to Greece in her subjection, and preserved a people whom every thing threatened to destroy."

"There was scarcely one family of the continent that had not a son devoted to the church.—The Clergy resided among the people, and inspired them with their zeal. Nothing operated more against the conquest, or tended so successfully to preserve the nation in the midst of its conquerors."

"The monasteries established in every part of Greece, had no less salutary influence. These were to be found in every islet that was cultivated. The religious preserved the manuscripts of the fathers of the primitive church, and thus perpetuated the Greek language."

Who can any longer doubt, that without the Christian religion, Greece would at this day have been merged in a European Turkey? It is alike easy to prove, that religion now supplies to the Greeks the spirit of resistance against the Turks.

There is another historic fact, as striking as the preceding, that schism alone precipitated the Greeks into bondage. The crusades would have succeeded had there been no schism, and Constantinople never would have been taken by Turks, had it not existed. When the Greeks had fatigued the patience of the Latins by their want of faith, their Empire fell in ruins. The isles of the Archipelago, Attica and the Morea, separated; and the Greek provinces of Asia Minor were taken by the Turks.

The crescent adopted by the Turks as their emblem, if not of fanaticism, was at least the result of foresight; for the Greek Empire was evidently destroyed. The Turks, after the conquest of Epirus and Macedonia, menaced Byzantium from Adrianople, the least seat of their Empire.

The Latins, perceiving the inability of the Greeks to defend themselves, seized upon a part of their territory, which they considered as the prey of the Turks. The occupation of Constantinople by the French, gave the last stroke to the empire. The Venetians had taken Candia, Corfu, Argos, Napoli de Romagna, Moron and Coron; the Genoese had captured Scio, Mytilene, and the very suburbs of Constantinople. The Greek Princes being separated from the empire, governed the Morea, Cyprus, and Tebizond.

The Greek empire existed but in name, and was limited to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and the walls of Constantinople, when Mahomet floated his vessels under the walls of Byzantium.—Constantine expired, St. Sophia was transformed into a mosque, and the empire fell. Mahomet was victorious, but he could not conquer the creed of the Greeks; he therefore suffered them to choose a patriarch, whom he himself installed.

Since that period, the Latins have been more solicitous of opposing the advance of the Turks into Europe, than of aiding the Greeks. The difference that had been caused among Christians by schism, may be perceived; the Turks were every where opposed, and their war with the Venetians retarded the conquests of Greece. A small band of Catholics immortalized themselves at Rhodes, by repulsing 300,000 Mussulmans.

But, if the disunion of the Latins, from schism, occasioned the loss of their territory, the Christian principle which they preserved, sustained their existence, notwithstanding the barbarism of their conquerors.

When Charles VIII of France, marched upon Constantinople, with the design of delivering the East, he entered Naples with the Eastern Emperor's diadem, because he had purchased of one Paleologus, his claim to the Greek empire. The Christian Princes did not abandon all designs upon this country, until the 16th century, when the Venetians retired from the Morea.

In 1686, Morosini, a Venetian general, recaptured all the Morea, excepting Malvoisia and Athens. The Venetians did not lose Candia till the end of the 17th century. The war lasted thirty years. Candia became a chivalrous rendezvous. Cardinal Mazarin sent thither nine vessels. But it was in vain that a point of Christian honor attracted to that island the most brilliant of the French nobility—the chivalrous Duke de la Feuillade, the young Count of Saint Poldes Beauveau, des Crequi, des Tavaignes, the Marquis de Fenelon, and his son; it was to no purpose, that Louis XIV. sent an army of 6,000 men to Candia, commanded by the Duke de Beaufort. He was killed in a sortie, and the French returned shortly afterwards.

It is remarkable that the independence of the Greeks was never opposed till the reformation, when Luther defended the legitimacy of the Turks, and their rights over conquered nations. The wars, agitated by the reformation, drew on

attention from distant expeditions, and was made subject of complaint by a learned Creek of Corfu, in a letter to Melancthon.

At the end of the seventeenth century, the Morea was taken by the Czar Peter, and enjoyed a repose of fifteen years. The deeds performed about the beginning of the eighteenth century, by the armed bands of Epirus and Thessaly, of the Charitios Militions and the Boncorotes, who are the most ancient Klephts, are recollected. The Armatolotes and the Klephts preserved the warlike spirit of the nation, and the religion and language of the Greeks being preserved, their national existence has been perpetuated.

A connexion between the Greeks and the Latins has been re-established since the sixteenth century by means of missions. The Greeks of Fanar, so called from being employed by visiers, have become Princes of Moldavia and Wallachi. They have also been employed as the authors and merchants of the Turks.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, a poor religious founded the town of Cydonia, which was inhabited by Greeks alone, and became a flourishing place.

Under the Empress Anne, Marshall Munich distributed proclamations and gold in Epirus and the mountains of Thessaly. The Greeks were received into the Russian armies, and the Muscovite clergy maintained a close communication with the churches of Greece.

The enterprises of Catharine and of Orloff are well known. Defeats on the continent and a naval victory signalized the first campaign of the Russians; and Ali Pacha appeared at a period when the departure of the Russians filled the Morea with disasters. The treaty of commerce of 1779 between Catharine and the Porte, secured the right of the inhabitants of the Archipelago to display the Russian flag, and this treaty gave great impetus to the Greek navy. When the Russians abandoned the Morea, a large number of Greeks retired to Europe. Souli, by his sublime devotion, prevented the decline of heroism in Greece; and the revolt of Ali Pacha in Epirus, and the presence of Ypsilanti in Moldavia, only discovered the general agitation. The Arch-Bishop Germanos excited the whole Morea. The Bay of the Maniotes, Mauro, Mikali, descended into the plain. The aged Colonel, Chief of the Klephts, after having for a long time been in refuge at Zante, reappeared with his mountaineers, and the execution of the patriarch Gregory, and the extermination of the people of Scio, determined the Greeks to recover their independence, or perish in the attempt. It is now established, that the Greeks may be massacred, but cannot be subjected to the Turks.

We find in a Mexican paper a project for the establishment of a regular trade from the western part of the country to the East Indies, under the direction of a company. The object is to render Mexico the place of depot for the commerce between Europe and the East; and this, it is supposed, if once accomplished, would give the same direction to that from the United States and South America to Asia. There is little appearance of feasibility in the project as long as the expenses and risks of transportation across the country are so great as at present; but the proposition of such plans is a favourable indication of the incipient enterprise of the country, so long repressed by the oppressive policy of Spain.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

From India.—Mr. Topliff yesterday loaned us a file of Calcutta papers to September 8. We have looked them over but partially, and perceive nothing that can be of much interest to our readers. The latest paper contains accounts of the disturbances in the island of Java, which had been received here some weeks ago.

Several heavy rains had recently occurred in Calcutta and the vicinity, and the sickness among the natives had somewhat abated. The editor of the Asiatic News says—

"It is horrible, close to a city like Calcutta, to see human carcasses floating about, or lying on a bank, a prey to the dogs or carrion birds."

A young and beautiful widow, about 14 or 15 years old, who had lately brought forth a child, thinking herself altogether worthless in the world, and anticipating the many distresses she would have to encounter after the death of her husband if she survived him, burnt herself on his funeral pile. An inhabitant of the village of Jessom had lately died, and his chaste widow asked permission to burn herself with his body. This being refused by the officers of government, she died fifteen days after, through the severities she endured. Three other widows made similar applications, and were refused; but the government being informed of the death mentioned above, gave them permission, and they all burnt themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands.

Boston Courier.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO AND PERU.

Captain Johnson, of the brig Trafalgar, from Jamaica, has favored Mr. Lyford at Norfolk, with files of Jamaica papers to the 31st ult. we find among them, says the Norfolk Herald, two documents of great interest, and worthy a distinguished place in the archives of history, as designating the foundation of two free, independent and powerful republics; we allude to the Decree of the General Assembly of Upper Peru, awarding the highest honors in the power of a generous and grateful people to bestow upon their immortal liberator and benefactor, the heroic Bolivar and his compatriots in arms;—and the Capitulation for the surrender of the proud castle of Uloa, (the last resting place for the iron hoof of tyranny,) to the Independent Government of Mexico. Henceforward Peru owns the proud appellation of the REPUBLIC OF BOLIVAR, and the seat of her government bears the name of SUCRE, in honor of that illustrious champion of Peruvian Independence.—[Ib.]

FROM MEXICO.—The editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, have been favored with the loan of a file of Mexican papers to the 15th ult. brought by the schr. Lion. This vessel left Vera Cruz on the 17th, when it was said that a rendezvous was established at Campeachy, and several vessels had been chartered to carry troops to that place, destined for the expedition against Cuba.

Our Countryman, General Wilkinson, died the

latter part of December. His funeral took place in the city of Mexico on the 1st of January.

The paper of the latest date, states that a courier arrived at Guadalajara, on the 26th December from Tepec, with information that an English vessel had just arrived at Mazatlan, and brought news of the surrender, by capitulation, of the fortress of Callao, having herself come direct from that port. It is not improbable from the date and source, that this intelligence is correct. Mazatlan is a port in lat 23 north, and Tepec and Guadalajara are on the direct road from thence to the city of Mexico.

The papers contain the message of President Victoria to the General Congress of Mexico at the opening of the Session on the 1st of January.—It gives a gratifying view of the state of a country, which is represented as prospering in its present constitution beyond expectation. The execution of the laws had produced the happiest effects in the interior—the finances were fully adequate to the wants of the government, and the commerce of the country was in a flourishing state. The President speaks with gratitude of the happy connections of the Republic with the British government, and states that commercial relations exist with France and Holland—a commercial agent to Mexico has been nominated in Prussia; and assurances have been received of the friendly disposition of the governments of Denmark and Sweden. Nothing hostile has been discovered on the part of Russia, and there was reason to believe that the Mexican Envoy to Rome would be kindly received by the Pope. In alluding to our country, he remarks in substance as follows:

"On turning our eyes to the nations who inhabit this happy hemisphere, justice and gratitude obliges us to mention first of all the most ancient of America, and the first of the civilized world that acknowledged our rights; and the first of the American states that solemnly proclaimed and succeeded in establishing her independence. The United States of America, models of political virtue and moral rectitude, prosper under the system of Federative Republic, which has been adopted here with enthusiasm by the spontaneous voice of the country. This form of government naturally allies us to and binds firmer our union with the country of Washington. The minister of that nation is commissioned to form treaties and no time will be lost in submitting such arrangements as shall be agreed upon to the deliberations of congress."

St. Jago de Cuba, Dec. 30.—By an arrival from Cadiz, it is ascertained that the King of Spain has granted Letters of Marque to 30 mercantile companies to cruise against the Insurgents; several of these vessels are already out, and are cruising in the neighborhood of St. Thomas and Porto Rico. One cruiser has already destroyed seven or eight Columbian vessels; she mounts 12 guns, 18 pounders, and 124 pounder, with 150 men, and she has 50 consorts.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The editors of the New York Gazette learn by a letter from Vera Cruz of the 9th ult. that the government had put a stop to the coasting of foreign vessels between that port and Alvarado. It will be recollected that immediately after the surrender of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, the merchants at Alvarado petitioned the government to allow them to transport their property to Vera Cruz in foreign vessels, which was granted. It now appears that this permission has been withheld, in consequence, as is said, of its proving a very profitable business to foreigners.—The same letter mentions that the U. S. Brig Spark, Captain Newton, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 1st ult. for New York, to touch at intermediate ports.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The Boston Evening Gazette thus describes the articles, the advertisement for the sale of which, will be found in our paper to day.

"A very interesting collection of Egyptian Antiquities, have lately been received here in a vessel from Alexandria, which we understand were ordered to this country by the Pacha of Egypt.—There are four Mummies, one of which, has been opened by Mr. Warren in presence of a number of other scientific gentlemen, who pronounce it the most interesting specimen of antiquity that had been seen by them either in this country or Europe. The opened mummy is of a female of 25 or 30 years old, as all the teeth are in fine preservation.—The physiognomy is uncommonly distinct—and the foldings of 45 thickness of cloth have been developed, exposing the hand and arm of the figure, and showing the outline to great advantage. The cases of sycamore wood, especially the inner one, are uncommonly rich in those hieroglyphics, which it is known are painted on these coffins.—On the concave side, the colors are as bright as if they were recently laid on. There is a strong presumption that the other mummies are in equal good order. There is not a doubt entertained by the scientific that they are authentic relics from the catacombs of ancient Egypt, and are 2 or 3000 years old. "Other curiosities in the collection are 12 stone tableaux, containing rude engravings of hieroglyphics, somewhat similar in character to those on the coffins. One of them in particular has Greek letters inscribed upon it, and must be of much interest to the antiquary, especially as the inscription may have a tendency to solve the mystery of the emblematic paintings, and the other part of the engraving."

"From a box came 6 embossed cats curiously enveloped—the one which is opened is very perfect. One is containing a mummy, &c.—one Osiris painted red—another small statue—a statue in basso relievo of three figures. A rude painting on sycamore wood—and a box painted with figures of the same material—and likewise a number of small earthen cups or vases taken from the catacombs."

"The whole collection is offered for sale and if the learned of the land, would devote their attention to them collectively, for they should not be separated with the assistance of the lights lately thrown upon the subject in France where it is supposed a key has been discovered to the language and figures, we may anticipate many historical, domestic and other important facts relative to the ancient Egyptians."

Bat. Patriot.

The Mail was robbed between Baton Rouge and Lafourche, on the night following the 14th ult by Henry Bainbridge Cox, who was employed to carry the mail. A reward of \$200 is offered for the apprehension of Cox.

In an English paper of Dec 25, it is reported that the Grand Duke Constantine setting at defiance all decency, had actually declared war against the Turks, and had ordered a force to march immediately to the Turkish frontier. This story was not generally credited, but the disposition of the New Emperor being so decidedly opposed to the views of his deceased brother doubts have naturally been excited as to the continuance of the policy heretofore pursued by the Russian Government.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bill has passed both houses of the legislature of Pennsylvania; in the Senate by an unanimous vote, and in the house of Representatives by a handsome majority.

Italian papers state that the celebrated Bergami who was so conspicuous in the train of the late queen of England, has been lately sued by William Austin (the adopted, if not the real son of the queen) for all the real property which the queen had bestowed on him. Bergami it is said is now residing at Pessaro, in great affluence.

The Senate of Pennsylvania have almost unanimously adopted resolutions approving the President's recommendation in relation to the Congress at Panama.

COMMUNICATED.

BIRTH DAY CELEBRATION.

The 22nd of February was celebrated in this place with more than usual spirit. According to arrangements previously announced, the Lexington Artillery Cadets commanded by Capt Pike and the Lexington Light Infantry commanded by Capt West with several officers in uniform assembled at the University at 11 o'clock. There they met the Union Philosophical and Whig Societies, and Medical Class of Transylvania, and after an oration from Mr. Parker of the Whig society, were formed in procession with such citizens as attended, and moved to the Methodist Episcopal church. There an oration was delivered by James O. Harrison Esq at the request of the Lexington Light Infantry company. From thence the procession moved to the Episcopal church, where an oration was delivered by Mr. Walter Redd of the U P society of Transylvania. The procession was then conducted to the College green, where the military corps separated from the rest of the procession, and were shortly afterwards dismissed. A Federal salute of 13 guns were fired at day light from the Artillery of the Cadets. Of the merits of the orations delivered on the occasion, it would be unnecessary to say anything to those who heard them. They gave general satisfaction to crowded audiences, and were highly creditable to the orators. Mr. Lynch prepared a dinner for the troops, which did him credit. The following toasts were drank on the occasion, General M'Call acting as President assisted by Col Beard and Major M'Leary.

- 1 The memory of Washington
- 2 The departed and surviving heroes and sages of the revolution,
- 3 The Army and Navy of the United States,
- 4 The President and heads of departments of the general government,
- 5 The constitution of the United States—"May it be perpetual."
- 6 Ex Presidents of the United States—"The pride and boast of freedom."
- 7 Our sister republics of the Western Hemisphere—"May the Congress of Panama erect a 'Holy Alliance' in favour of Liberty, worthy of such a name."
- 8 The "Holy Alliance," falsely so called of Europe—"May the death of Alexander its head be auspicious to the hope of liberty throughout the world."
- 9 The gallant and suffering Greeks—"We cannot if we would forget their claims on our sympathy—"May Constantine the 1st of Russia 'fulfill the destiny of his name' and march in 'quick time' to the gates of Constantinople."
- 10 The first settlers of Kentucky—"We this day enjoy the blessings which were gained by their unsurpassed enterprise perseverance and valor."
- 11 The hunters of Kentucky—"Always ready to raise the rifle—thrust the bayonet or point the cannon, in defence of 'Beauty and Booty'."
- 12 The heroes of the 42d Regiment, Kentucky Militia who fell at Raisin, Mississippi, and Fort Meigs—"Though their remains rest far from their native soil, and among strangers yet will their valor, and patriotism be as freshly remembered by their countrymen as though sculptured on marble or graven on brass."
- 13 The fair of Kentucky—"Our mothers, sisters, wives and sweet-harts; tender ties that bind us to our country."

VOLUNTEERS.

By Adj. S D M'Callough—Henry Clay and old Kentucky forever!

By Gen M'Calla—Perkins' steam gun, which sends balls swifter than lightning, with a report louder than thunder, and a thousand in a minute; Would that the Greeks had a thousand of them worked by AMERICAN ENGINEERS.

By Wm N Young—May those who refuse to celebrate this day, never know the benefits of whiskey tobacco and bacon.

By Capt A Stephens—The 6th of January 1815 when a handful of western undisciplined militia made a host of British intrenchments, invincible.

By John F Anderson Esq—The chevalier Paul Jones—"The man who first raised the flag of independent America on the ocean, should not be forgotten on this day."

By Mr S Robert—General Charles Scott—"A name, dear to every Kentuckian."

By Lieut Joseph Logan—Transylvania University—"May the next Legislature give it that patronage that its situation requires."

By Mr Farra—The three orators of the day; Judge Transylvania by her fruit.

By J O Harrison Esq. The memory of the gallant Hart.

By Mr I T Cains. The memory of Daviess, Hart, Platt and other heroes who fell in the late war; May they never be forgotten in the hearts of their countrymen.

By Mr Peter Hall. The Ottoman Porte. May they have speedily removal to the present residence of Alexander of Russia.

By Dr Whitney. Short illness and fatal terminations to the balance of the "Holy Alliance."

By Maj M'Leary. The memory of General Geo. Treutter, he was generous, patriotic and brave.

of ginger and a small quantity of hot water taken internally.

I have a servant, who is frequently attacked with this painful disorder, and who uses the gin and hot water without the ginger. He was attacked yesterday morning, so violently, that the perspiration rolled from him as if he had been at the severest exercise in the warmest weather. He took a small quantity of the gin and hot water and was perfectly relieved in four or five minutes.

While upon this subject it may be well to mention a remedy for the above disorder in horses, which has been tried with success in this neighborhood. Take a piece of chalk the size of a walnut, pound it fine, and put it into a quart bottle filled with the strongest cider vinegar, shake the ingredients, and immediately drench the animal therewith. It will act as a purgative in the course of a few minutes.—Yours respectfully, J. M. K.

Bellair, Md. 8th Nov. 1825.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR A FELON.

Take a piece of Rock Salt, about the size of a butternut, wrap it in a green cabbage leaf, if to be had, if not, in brown wet paper; lay it on hot embers, and cover it as you would roast an onion—after about 20 minutes take it out, and powder it as fine as possible. Take hard soap and mix the powdered salt with so much of the soap that it will make a salve. If the soap has but little turpentine in it, as may be known by the smell, then add a little turpentine, but if the soap smells pretty strong of the turpentine, none need be added. Apply the salve when made to the part affected by the Felon, and it will in a few hours (and some times in a few minutes) totally destroy the Felon, and remove all pain. If the Felon has suppurated or has got matter in it, after the pain is removed, it must be healed as other sores are.

Wingate Intel.

One evening at Button's coffee-house, Pope, (who was remarkably crooked,) and a set of literati, poring over a manuscript of the Greek poet Aristophanes, found a passage they could not understand. A young officer, who stood by the fire, begged that he might be permitted to look at the passage. "Oh!" says Mr. Pope, sarcastically, "by all means, satisfy the young gentlemen's curiosity." The officer, considering a while, said there only wanted a note of interrogation to make the passage intelligible. Piqued at being out done by a red coat, "pray," says Mr. Pope, "what is a note of interrogation?" The youth replied, "it is a little crooked thing that asks questions."

Oliver Branch.

The Pensacola Gazette, of the 14th ult. announces the arrival there of Colonel Wool, Inspector of the United States' Army, on the 12th, in company with the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. They visited Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, and were to leave Pensacola for Mobile, on the 14th ult. The Duke reached Mobile on the 17th ult. and sailed next day for New Orleans.—Nat. Journal.

HARTFORD, (CON.) JAN. 30.

Fire.—On Wednesday night last, fire was cried and the place was found to be a dwelling house in east Hartford, owned by Mr Samuel Kellogg, jun. and generally known by the name of the old ferry house. It stood detached from any other building about half way between the river and the nearest street. It was inhabited by sundry poor families, and in it was stored a large quantity of books principally Browns family Bibles, and the works of Josephus, in numbers. The house burned with great rapidity, and nothing of any consequence was saved. Mr. Kellogg took his houseless tenants to his own dwelling, and was busy employed the next morning in collecting old clothes and money, and any thing else that could be of service to them. Of the amount of property in the house we have not been informed. Conjectures vary from six hundred to two and even three thousand dollars.—There was something splendid in the appearance of this fire, and as nothing could be done to stop it, every body had leisure to look on. Its effect, as it blazed in one mass of fire upon the ground that was covered with snow, and upon the trees that were loaded with sleet—upon the bridge, the river, the roofs and steeples of Hartford, and upon the dark line of spectators that crowded the banks, made it as Lord Byron says of a battle, "a goodly sight to see—"

For one who has no friend no brother there." [Mirror.]

In the New York Senate of Monday last, Mr Wright submitted for consideration two resolutions—the first, declaratory of the sense of the legislature, that the President and Vice President of the United States should be elected by a direct vote of the people by districts and the second declaring that the General Government has no constitutional power to appropriate the funds of the Union for the construction of roads and canals, &c. and recommending an amendment to the constitution, more clearly defining the powers Congress upon the subject.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—On Monday, the 5th instant, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bill passed the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 3d reading.—Yeas 31, Nays, none.

A large and valuable Cotton Factory, containing five thousand spindles, and owned Almy, Brown, and Slaters, in Slatersville, Smithfield, R. I. was consumed by fire, on Wednesday morning last. The loss is estimated at 80,000 dollars; no part of the property was insured. The fire, it is supposed, was occasioned by a furnace erected for warming the factory.

One Cent Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber on the fifth instant, an apprentice boy to the Tailoring business by the name of

WILLIAM BARRETT.

This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said boy. The above reward will be paid but no thanks, for his return.

ISHAM REDDY.

Versailles, Feb. 6th, 1826.—6-3*

Washington Hall.

ASA WILGUS.

Has removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious building where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Bar, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to. Nov. 5th, 1825.—30-3p

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Grampus.

"MATANZAS, Jan. 22, 1829.

"We arrived this morning from a small Island on the banks, called Bird Key, where we went in search of some men wrecked there. They had been cast away upwards of sixty days on this rock; and on our arrival we found they had all died except one negro, who was too weak to rise. Their only sustenance had been the blood of fish hawks for drink, and their flesh dried for meat; the situation being a barren and sharp rock, without any soil or vegetation. There were thirty six men cast on this rock, and you can form no idea of the horrid sight of thirty-five men lying dead, in a heap, one on the other, and the poor negro in the last extremities."—Nat. Journal.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

The death of the Emperor Alexander of Russia may be considered as one of the most interesting and important events that could happen to the political world. And although we shall not pretend to foretell what will certainly be the consequence of it, it is not difficult to imagine what some of those consequences may be.

Alexander was the head, the life, and soul of the "Holy Alliance." The Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, being greatly his inferiors in talents, as well as power, have been obliged to move in that association, entirely according to his will and pleasure. Being at the head of an immense empire, the character of which is military; being able at all times to command as many troops as he pleased, and those among the most hardy and devoted in the world; being also in the strictest sense of the term an absolute despot, he moved the mighty machine of his government in any direction and for any purpose that he pleased. To all these peculiar advantages, in our opinion, the added talents of a higher order. And above all, he was a man of business—he did not depend upon others—he managed his own affairs; planned, ordered, and controlled them as he saw fit. In such a situation and with such qualifications, it could not be otherwise than that he should possess unbounded weight and influence, and in a great measure the control of surrounding nations.—That such has been his influence over the two powers above mentioned, there is no room to doubt. How far Prussia may have been satisfied under it, we have no means of knowledge. Frederick and Alexander, were nearly related by marriage.—Prussia was rescued by Russia from ruin, and doubtless Frederick must so far have felt himself under great obligations to Alexander. And we know of no particular views of policy which Prussia has entertained, that have been interrupted or thwarted by the Holy Alliance.

With regard to Austria, we think the case is clearer. There is no doubt that the Emperor Francis has been jealous of the policy and power of the Emperor Alexander. Having had time and opportunity to recover, in some measure, from the exhaustion and degradation to which the nation was reduced by the French Revolution, it is altogether natural to suppose that the Austrian government would grow uneasy and restless, and feel a strong desire to throw off, as far as possible, the shackles which necessity originally induced them to submit to.—There are many reasons for believing that Austria has regarded with much jealousy the policy of Russia towards the Turks and Greeks. It must have been fully believed by the Austrian government, that Alexander intended first or last to drive off the Turks, and become possessed, by right of conquest, of their fine territories in Europe. Such an event would place Austria completely at the mercy of Russia, as it would bring the latter down to the Mediterranean, and place them in a situation to become one of the most maritime nations in the world. For a long distance, their borders would meet, and subject them to all the inconveniences which ordinarily arise from too close a neighbourhood of two large and ambitious nations. Alexander's successor is his brother Constantine. We have ever heard but one opinion of his character. He is universally represented to be a man of different habits and manners, without talents, morals, or valuable attainments of any kind. It is well known that his grandmother, the celebrated Empress Catharine, had always looked with eager desires after Constantinople, and that this grandson was named after the founder of that city, with the express intent that he should one day be the sovereign of it.

How far he may be qualified to execute this magnificent project, we have no other means of judging than the conclusions which are naturally formed from the opinion above expressed of his general character. Should he undertake to realize his grandmother's great scheme of aggrandizement, it is very clear to our understanding, that the Holy Alliance, at once, will crumble to the dust, and the modern system of power in Europe be brought to an end.

Indeed, we think it scarcely possible that the present confederation against the independence, as well as improvement and melioration of nations, can last for many years. The cement which held it together is dissolved, and there is no property left in it that will supply its place. Even Great Britain, if she has any particular feelings in favour of the Greeks, if she wishes their independence, will feel herself less embarrassed about the manner of expressing them in some decisive and efficacious manner, than if Alexander were still at the head of the Holy Alliance, and the Antocrat of Constitutional Europe.

From the London Times.

PERKINS' STEAM GUN.

The neighborhood of Mr. Perkins' safety steam engine manufactory near the Regents' Park, was on Tuesday thrown into great consternation by some tremendous reports, arising from the discharge of his steam gun. Since a fatal accident, which occurred several months ago, where a lady threw herself from a gig, in consequence, as it was at the time incorrectly supposed, of her horse having taken fright at the prodigious noise made by the steam gun, that terrific engine of destruction had not been permitted to be discharged by the individuals belonging to Mr. Perkins' concern. On Tuesday morning however, soon after eight o'clock, patrols were observed stationed on all the roads leading towards the manufactory, accompanied by men with placards on boards, warning all passengers on horseback or in carriages to go through the Regent's Park, instead of proceeding by the high road leading in front of the manufactory. Soon after nine numbers of military officers, in carriages and on horseback, alighted at the manufactory.—They were soon followed by the Duke of Wellington, and immediately afterwards the discharge of steam, which had been previously occasional, and of comparatively slight force, commenced with a continued roar, resembling the loudest thunder ever heard.—The group of eminent persons then assembled consisted of his Grace the Master General of the Ordnance, and his Staff, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Peel, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Judge Advocate General, and many military officers of the highest rank; together with a Committee of Artillery and Engineer Officers, who, it appeared, had been officially appointed by the Duke of Wellington to examine into the merits of this wonderful specimen of human ingenuity and destructive power. The discharge of steam now became almost incessant for two hours, during which, its incalculable force and astonishing rapidity in discharging balls excited amazement and admiration in all present. At first the balls were discharged at short intervals, in imitation of

artillery firing, against an iron target, at the distance of 35 yards. Such was the force with which they were driven, that they were completely shattered to atoms. In the next experiment the balls were discharged at a distance of an inch from each other.—Afterwards they were propelled against an iron plate one fourth of an inch thick, and at the very first trial the ball passed through it. On all hands this was declared to be the utmost effort of force that gunpowder could exert. Indeed we understand that this plate had been brought specially from Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative force of steam and gunpowder. The pressure of steam employed to effect this wonderful force, we learnt, on inquiry, did not at first exceed 65 atmospheres, or 900 lbs. to the square inch; and it was repeatedly stated by Mr. Perkins that the pressure might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with perfect safety. Mr. Perkins then proceeded to demonstrate the rapidity with which muskets balls might be projected by its agency.—To effect this he screwed on to the gun barrel a tube filled with balls, which, falling down by their own gravity into the barrel, were projected, one by one, with such extraordinary velocity as to demonstrate that, by means of a succession of tubes, filled with balls, fixed in a wheel (a model of which was exhibited) nearly one thousand balls per minute might be discharged. In subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to which is attached a moveable joint, was given a lateral direction, and the balls perforated a plank nearly twelve feet in length. Thus, if opposed to a regiment in line the steam gun might be made to act from one of its extremities to the other. A similar plank was afterwards placed in a perpendicular position, and, in like manner, there was a stream of shot holes from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved that the steam gun has not only the force of gunpowder, but also admits of any direction being given to it. But what seemed to create most surprise was the effects of a volley of balls discharged against the brick wall by the side of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of considerable dimensions in the wall, and penetrated almost one half through its thickness. We heard several officers declare their belief, that had the balls been made of iron instead of lead, they would have actually made a breach through it—the wall was 18 inches thick.

PERKINS' STEAM GUN.

On publishing the account of this wonderful machine, for which see foreign news in the New York Post remarks—"The success of our countryman Perkins, appears no longer to admit of doubt. Under the head of foreign news will be found an account of an experiment made by the inventor of the tremendous power of steam in an engine of his own manufacture. The greatest difficulty which Mr. Perkins has contended with, but has now overcome, was the formation of a generator of sufficient strength.—This obstruction obtained, there appears to be no longer any question as to its complete success, and Mr. Perkins in one point of view, may be considered a benefactor to mankind. And must now be put to sieges of towns, for what possibility is there of approaching a place defended by a machine which would destroy every thing within its reach in a moment.—Two cumbersome for transportation with an army, as a means of attack, and too powerful for resistance, it must remain forever a perfect security from invasion. Should the invention prove applicable to the propulsion of vessels, navigation on the ocean will also undergo an entire change; in a word, the utmost stretch of speculation as to the application of this power, can hardly be considered extravagant."—Balt Patriot.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—We understand that a Mr. Kay of Preston, has invented a mode of spinning by machinery, which bids fair to work a complete revolution in the linen manufacture, and to give this country advantages in the manufacture which it has not hitherto possessed. We are not acquainted with the particulars of Mr. Kay's invention, but we are informed on very good authority, that from an inferior description of flax, and with very little lapping, he is enabled to spin 200's yarn without difficulty. Some idea may be formed of the value of this discovery, when it is known that the price of linen yarn of this degree of fineness, in the neighborhood of Valenciennes, where it is used for the manufacture of the finest thread lace, is about 1,200 francs, (or nearly £ 50 sterling,) per pound weight. We understand that instead of heeling his flax, Mr. Kay steep it in a liquid that dissolves the glutinous matter by which the fibres are connected together, and thus, without injuring the strength of the flax, he gives it a degree of fineness which is not attainable by any other process. He has, we believe, secured his invention by a patent; and several cotton spinners at Preston have paid considerable sums for the privilege of exercising it.

Manchester (Eng) Guardian.

A letter to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated Hamburg Dec. 15, after announcing the death of Alexander says—"Constantine has been excluded from the Throne, by an ukase of Alexander, because he married a Polish Countess, and his brother Nicholas appointed as successor to the Throne. This is published in the Court Almanac for 1826, for the first time.

The Almanac of Berlin states that the Grand Duke Nicholas is the successor to Alexander, the same is stated in the Royal Prussian Calendar.—These words were subjected to a rigorous censorship, and, says the London Times, are entitled to no doubtful credit. Later accounts state that the Grand Duke Constantine, has been proclaimed Emperor of all the Russias.—Balt Patriot

Accounts from the South represent the ravages of disease, known here in a milder form by the name of influenza, to have been very extensive. Whole families are prostrated by it, and many have died of it. In some of the parishes near Charleston, it has universally prevailed, and has been particularly fatal to the people of color. In one village, we have heard, eight persons died of the disease, in a single day. Language is scarcely strong enough to represent the distress on some of the plantations, where, white or black there is not one individual able to help another. [Nat. Intel.]

Accident.—We learn by the Paragon, that the Ramapo had burst her boiler, by which accident two or three of the hands were severely scalded. The Fort Adams was towing the Ramapo down. Lou. Advertiser.

A letter published in yesterday's Journal du commerce, dated Tampico, January 8, states that a law has been passed by the Mexican Congress, and promulgated at Tampico and at the other ports, prohibiting foreigners belonging to countries, which have not acknowledged the independence of Mexico, from being admitted into that country on any pretext whatever. Lou. Advertiser.

Answer to inquiries on Colic.—A correspondent in your last paper inquires for the best and most expeditious cure for the colic. I have repeatedly tried a simple remedy, which is almost instantaneous in its effects in common cases. It is about half a gill of Holland gin, a small portion

The death of the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has been viewed by many of our cotemporaries as an event fraught with important consequences. We are inclined to somewhat a different opinion. The treaty of the Holy Alliance, it is true, a personal one between monarchs, having been signed by their own hands, which is unusual. Supposing that the new emperor Constantine should consider himself exonerated from the obligations of that compact, the policy of the compact itself is founded upon such strong reasons, in reference to the royal families of continental Europe, that even if the treaty of the Holy Alliance did not exist, it would be the interest of the crowned heads concerned, to adhere to the course which it inculcates. That treaty is, in effect, an agreement among the parties to it, for the preservation, by military force, if necessary, of regal prerogatives, in contempt of the claims of their subjects to political justice. The desire of the people of their respective dominions, for the enjoyment of rational liberty, is not less at this time than it was when the compact was formed; and it may be fairly presumed that the European sovereigns have lost none of their feeling for the perpetuation of the property of their kingdoms in their respective families. If, therefore, the emperor Constantine be of that despotic temper which has been ascribed to him, the treaty of the Holy Alliance will exactly suit him; and he will, it is most probable, continue the sanction of Russia to it.

Russian politics, in relation to Turkey, rest upon a basis totally different from that of the Holy Alliance. Pursuing the design of the empress Catharine, the court of St. Petersburg has constantly kept in view the acquisition of Constantinople, and perhaps a portion of the Turkish provinces in Europe. The main obstacle to Russian ambition, in that respect, is the jealousy of Austria, France, and Great Britain. Austria fears an increase of Russian force on her frontier; France, as the bulwark of the independence of the south of Europe, is opposed to any further expansion of the formidable northern empire; & Great Britain cannot see with indifference the stride of the Russian colossus towards Asia Minor, which, at no distant day, might induce another step towards India. It is these high interests which hold the cabinet of St. Petersburg in check and enable the Porte to resist the menacing encroachments of Russia. If Alexander, who was so popular with his subjects, dared not venture on the enterprise, it is not likely that Constantine will do so.

The protection of the Greeks and their religion, is the pretence on which Russia has undertaken to interfere with the affairs of Turkey.—But Great Britain, France and Austria, are not to be deceived by such a pretext. They know well that it is ambition, and not affection for the Greeks, or love of religion, that animates the court of St. Petersburg in its controversies with the Divan. The same motives prevail now as in the life-time of Alexander, for resisting the efficient interposition of Russia in Grecian affairs; and hence we expect none from Constantine.—The Greeks will be left to struggle as heretofore. We apprehend, indeed, that they are, at present, little competent to a prolongation of their struggle, especially since the safe arrival of the strong Egyptian squadron from Alexandria, with reinforcements for Ibrahim Pacha. Thus the hopes of the christian world, with respect to the independence of Greece, will have been baffled by a coincidence in the policy of certain European governments with that of the Moslem. The Greeks may obtain a qualified independence—to what extent we do not undertake to conjecture. Their cruel destiny reminds us of a remark of a French writer, who said that what is called policy, in the affairs of government, is a monster, with all eyes, and no bowels of compassion.

Capture of Montevideo.—By a short arrival from the south, news was received that Montevideo was in the possession of the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, now the Eastern Province. The joy of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres was such, that they surrounded the house of the Brazilian Consul, at that place, and gave three cheers. Several provinces in Brazil had sent in their deputies, and been received as independent States; in consequence of which, the Brazilian Consul had demanded his passports, and set out for Rio de Janeiro. The provinces in the north of Brazil continue quiet. All the peasants and free blacks were pressed for soldiers, which they were sending to Rio de Janeiro. The whole country is in an unsettled state.

The London Morning Post, says that information has been received, which leaves no doubt of the fact that the Emperor Alexander was strangled.

As an instance of the excessive importations (England during the late rage for speculation, is mentioned that the ordinary annual consumption of Sherry Wine in England, is from 4,000 to 5,000 hogshheads, but in the past year, the imports had exceeded twenty six thousand.

If we were to credit accounts direct from Mexico and Columbia, preparations are making for the invasion of Cuba, and the attempt will be made before May next. Much will depend on the capacity of the chief who will command the expedition, but more on the harmony of the allies, whether success will attend the effort. If the object of the expedition is to give to Cuba a free, and liberal government, much shall we rejoice at the success of the enterprise—but if the object be mere conquest, and the gratification of military ambition, we shall have little cause of congratulation.—Lou. Stars Gazette

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Monday, the appropriation for the expense of the Legislature was reduced from \$115,000, to \$100,000. A motion was made to re-consider the decision by which the bill concerning a convention was rejected, but was postponed till Wednesday last. The bill concerning contempt of courts was passed.—115 to 62.—Nat. Journal.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Vera Cruz about two weeks ago. That city is represented to be in a flourishing condition. Since the fall of the castle, the improvements that have been made for convenience and embellishment appear like the effect of magic.

Our informant states that a body of troops sailed from Vera Cruz early in January for Campechy, (as was reported)—but the destination of the force was generally believed to be Cuba and that they would rest on the Main until the sailing of the Columbian expedition.

Excerpt of a letter from a gentleman of high standing in one of the Atlantic States to his friend in Kentucky dated

JANUARY 25, 1826.
"Sir—On the subject of the Governor's message I am at a loss for language to express my admiration of its force and overpowering strength, especially in the purpose for which it was designed! What astonishment and dismay must have been produced among his adversaries! I do actually call it one of the greatest state papers that has made its appearance in a quarter of a century, and my great amazement is, that it makes no more noise among the republicans throughout the Union than it does; it can only be accounted either upon the ground that the zeal and interest which formed and kept that party together have disappeared and they can not again be aroused to their former exertions, or it is owing to the unfortunate situation in which the Governor has been placed by the still more unfortunate act of his son."

One remark I will venture in relation to this preclusion, that if it had sprung from the pen of Adams or Clinton it would have wrung through every paper and been pamphletted and hand-billed in every state in the Union. This operation of mine on the merits of this message is by no means the result of enthusiasm arising from a coincidence of opinion on many of the subjects to which it refers, nor is it an account of any peculiar partiality for the character of the Governor himself. For to tell you the truth my prejudices have been the other way, so far as an imperfect knowledge of your dispute could produce any."

From the Constitution of Tuesday, December 20, "AUGUSTO, Dec 15.

Accounts from Napoli di Romania states, that the Greek Senate having convoked all the pole-marches and captains to consult them in the present state of affairs, one of the French officers who served under the banners of the Greeks made the following speech to the assembly:
"Gentlemen—You have but two ways to take, either you must call all the nation to arms, the Senate at the head, and fight to the last gasp for liberty, or you must throw yourselves at the feet of your tyrants, and resume your old chains. In the first case, all the Philhellenes will join you to conquer or die under the standards of the Cross; in the second, permit us to return to our own country to bewail the misfortunes of Greece."

"This discourse had such an effect on the minds of all the auditors, that it was resolved upon the spot to take arms, and march against the enemy."
"The Turks of Bulgaria, Macedonia and Rume-lia, obey the orders of the Sultan, which enjoins them to remain embodied during the winter; but the Albanians, who are the Seraskier's best troops, return in detachments to their own homes."

No part of the United States is advancing more rapidly in population and wealth than Florida. The acting governor of the territory, in his recent message to the legislature, states that in Tallahassee, the capital (which a year since was a wilderness,) 160 acres of land have been sold within a few months for nearly \$25,000, and that already 100 houses are erected or in a course of erection. With a view to increase the prosperity of the territory, the governor recommends a resolution inviting General La Fayette to visit the country during the ensuing autumn and winter, and to take up his abode on the estate which was granted him by Congress. The governor also recommends the passing of a law exempting all the property of the General from taxation during his natural life.

We have been informed, says the *Freeman's Journal*, that Iron Bedsteads are manufactured in several foundries in Pennsylvania, and are sold in Philadelphia. They have been adopted for use in the hospitals, and have been found to answer an excellent purpose, their principle advantages over those of wood, are, their durability, beauty, their light weight in case of removal, and, above all, their freedom from bugs, worms &c. We should not be surprised to see them in general use in the course of a few years.

Among the Florida productions, which merit notice, the last Pensacola paper points out to us a Vegetable Wax, which is made from a plant, which grows luxuriantly on the poorest soil of the territory. This wax is said to be of the best quality for the manufacture of candles: The Red Bay Wood, or Florida Mahogany, is indigenous, and is said to have been made up into Cabinet Furniture, and equals in beauty, the finest imported mahogany, except in color, which is not so dark; but this is a fault that age will cure.

The Georgetown, (S. C.) Gazette of the 13th instant says that the boiler of the steamboat *Pee Dee*, burst on her way from there to Cheraw, and killed a white and black man.

An act to incorporate the Mexico Atlantic Company of Georgia, passed the legislature of that state at its last session. The Company is authorized to create a capital stock of \$2,000,000 by subscription in shares of 200 dollars. The object of the company is to connect the waters of the Atlantic in that state, with those of the Gulf of Mexico, by canals and rail-ways.

State Journal.
Resignation of a lucrative office.—We understand that the Post office at Nashville which Mr. Curry resins is worth \$2000 per annum, he has filled it about 25 years affording the greatest satisfaction to the community.

Post Office, NASHVILLE, Feb. 14, 1826.
Col. Wilson—Deeming it a duty which I owe to the citizens of Nashville and vicinity, to inform them of my intention of resigning the office of Post Master, I would wish through your paper to say to them, that my resignation will be sent on by the Sunday's, or at furthest by the next Wednesday's mail.

In retiring from an office which I have so long occupied, I would be doing injustice to my feelings was I to refrain from expressing my grateful acknowledgements for the continued confidence manifested towards me, which alone has rendered tolerable the burthens of an office of incessant and laborious duties, and of the great responsibility—Carrying with me those feelings, impressed by a sense of the kind indulgence of my fellow-citizens, and a consciousness of having ever endeavored to deserve their confidence, I shall have the consolation to look back with complacency on nearly the fourth of a century devoted to their service.

ROBT. B. CURRY.
The Mexican government has under consideration an extensive plan of public education for the Mexican Union. In his recent message, President Victoria remarks with complacency, that branches of moral and physical science are now generally taught there, which the pusillanimity of the Spanish administration proscribed.

The Message contains the following paragraph:
"Although, as yet, the connexion of the two Seas by the isthmus of Tehuantepec, by means of a canal, is problematical, all doubt has vanished with respect to the facility of opening short and very good roads for the trade of the world. The

expedition which the government sent thither, has returned with a confirmation of that point, and having accomplished its purposes for the most part."

The respective constitutions of the several Mexican states have been found to be nicely consistent with the general system.—*Nat. Gaz.*

MARRIED.
On the 18th inst Mr. WILLIAM BRADLEY of Franklin County to Miss MAHALA KIRKPATRICK of Harrison County.

DIED.—On the 9th January, in Mexico, Gen. JAMES WILKINSON, late of the Army of the United States.

As the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers has revived, the prices current of such articles as the country generally are interested in will no doubt be agreeable to most of our readers. The following is copied from *Wines Price current* of the 4th inst.

NEW-ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT,

FEBRUARY 4, 1826,

Bagging Scotch, hemp	yd	23	24	plenty
Kentucky,		22	25	
Bale rope Ken	lb	8	9	nominal
Northern,		10		
Beef up country, mess	bbl	9.00	10.00	retail
Prime		8.00		
Bacon, Hams	lb	8	9	dull
Sides		8	7	
Butter, Western		10		scarce
Coffee, Havana Green	lb	18		plenty
St Domingo		17		sales
Cordage		9		nominal
Cheese American good		10		nominal
Cider	bbl	2.00	3.00	nominal
Fish, Herrings box		75		60 sales
Salmon		18.00		19.00 sales
Mackerel No 1		5.25		scarce
No 2		4.00		sales
No 3		3.00		sales
Cod, dry	bx	1.55	2.00	sales
Flour, 1st quality	bbl	5.25		sales
Hides, dried	lb	11	11 1/2	sales
Lard		10	10 1/2	sales
Molasses, on plantation	gal	11.00	12.00	plenty
Pork, mess, inspected	bbl	10.00		and
prime do		8.50	9.00	dull
cargo	lb	18		scarce
Pepper		100	3.50	4.00 small sales
Rice		64		6 sales
Sugar, La. on plantation	lb	64		7 retail
in city		18		21 plenty
Loaf		18		17 scarce
Lump		8		8 small
Soap, American No 1		6		64 sales
No 2		26		27 dull
Whiskey	gal	26		27 dull
Tobacco, 1st quality	lb	6		sales
2nd do		5		sales
& suspended		4		
Tallow, American		8		scarce
Twine, seine		38		42 dull
sewing		25		
Wax, Bees.		32		33 sales

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,

The Speeches

OF

HENRY CLAY,

In the Congress of the United States, from 1810 to 1824, inclusive.

FEW individuals in our country have performed a more important part in its political relations, or attracted more universal attention than Henry Clay. For fifteen years he has filled the most conspicuous stations in the gift of his country, and the history of his public career is essentially associated with that of the nation. To him, more than to any other individual now living, may be attributed that system of policy which has secured our present prosperity, so greatly exalted our character, and so extensively diffused our reputation. To his Speeches in Congress we may look as the sources of the most influential and beneficial acts of our Federal Government for several years past,—acts which have laid the foundations of the glory and prosperity of his country, and which have reared an imperishable monument to the magnanimity of his principles, the vigor of his intellect, the acuteness of his judgment, and the splendour of his genius.

It is greatly to be deplored, that no memorials of these instructive and splendid effusions of natural genius and cultivated talents are to be found, except in the ephemeral newspapers of the day, which few have preserved, and which are now inaccessible to the great mass of society. Believing that these excellent speeches are worthy of preservation, and that the public participate in our opinion we have resolved to undertake their publication, in a form more convenient for general use, and better calculated to diffuse their benefits, than that in which they are now to be found.

The work which we propose to publish will comprise the following speeches delivered by Mr. Clay, all of which refer to subjects of general interest, and which can never be read without instruction and delight by the politicians of our country, even after many succeeding generations shall have passed away.

- 1 In support of our limits of Louisiana to the Perdido—1810.
- 2 On the renewal of the Bank Charter—1811.
- 3 On the bill to raise an additional Military Force—1811.
- 4 Increase of the Navy—1812.
- 5 On the New Army bill—1813.
- 6 On the Seminole War—1813.
- 7 On the proposition to recognize Buenos Ayres and South America—1818.
- 8 On the Tariff—1820.
- 9 Outfit of Ministers to South America—1820.
- 10 On the Spanish Treaty—1820.
- 11 In support of an American System for the protection of Industry—1824.
- 12 On internal Improvements—1824.
- 13 On the Greek Revolution—1824.

We cannot doubt but that the public will extend a liberal patronage to the proposed work, and we pledge ourselves that no pains shall be spared on our part, to render it entirely worthy of their approval.

TERMS.

This work will be neatly printed on a new type and the best paper that can be procured in the Western country: It will contain between 400 and 500 pages octavo, and the price to subscribers will be \$2, specie, per copy, well bound and lettered, and A PORTRAIT of Mr. Clay:

Persons who hold subscription papers will please forward a list of the names, and retain the subscription papers for further subscriptions, by the 20th of April, to A. G. Hodges, or Joseph G. Norwood, (publishers,) Lexington, Ky.

Persons who will obtain and become responsible for ten subscribers, shall receive the eleventh copy gratis:

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1826:

Printers throughout the United States will confer a favor on the publishers, by giving the above a few insertions;

Subscriptions received at this office.

Laurel Seminary.

THE fourth Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next. Tuition fees will be in gold or silver. WILLIAM DICKINSON Prop'r. February 22 1826—3-tf

SALE of Land and Slaves.

ON the 18th day of March, 1825, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Sale, 34 acres of Land and 7 slaves; The property will be sold at 12 months credit, bond and approved security required, payable in Gold and Silver; Sale to take place on the Land, which is situated five miles from Lexington on the Hickman road, by the place where Nancy Pettit lives; Sale made in obedience to a decree of the Fayette circuit court, and title indisputable; HARRY PETTIT; February 23, 1826 8-3t Commissioner.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bridges deceased are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, as no further indulgence can be given; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, in order that provision may be made for their payments. ELIZABETH BRIGGS, Adm'r. February, 24th 1826. 8-3t

Broke away

FROM Lexington on a likely

Sorrel Horse,

about fifteen hands and a half high, long main and tail, four years old, resemble the Hamiltonian breed, very much a natural trotter. Any person bringing said horse to me, or giving such information so that I can get him, shall be well rewarded for their trouble by the subscriber living near Sublets ferry Woodford County February 17th 1826. JAMES DUPUY. 8-3t

STOLEN.

ON the night of February 4th from the subscriber in Lexington a BRIGHT BAY MARE, with heavy main and tail, barefoot, remarkable for carrying her tail on one side. I will give the sum of 10 dollars to any person returning the mare or giving me such information as will enable me to get her again. DEAN CARTER. Living with Col. Mead, Jessamine county. Feb. 17, 1826—7-3*

State of Kentucky,

Jessamine Circuit Ct. October Term 1825.

Vincent Lewis and Daniel Lewis,

Devises & Executors of Thomas Lewis dec'd.

complainants.

AGAINST

William Jones and wife and others defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Ezekiel Jenkins, and Milly his wife, Peter Hardyway, James Morrison, the unknown heirs of Thomas Morrison, John Morrison Jr. James Morrison, Nathaniel Morrison, Baker Pegram, and Mary his wife, Peter M. Hardyway and Agness his wife, Meriwether S. Gilliam and Elizabeth his wife, John Alfriend and Martha his wife are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of the court and answer the complainants bill herein the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth two calendar months in succession. A copy test, DANIEL B. PRICE, clk. 7-9t.

SIGN OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented that large and commodious stand as a TAVERN at the lower end of Main street, adjoining Montmolin and Donohoo's Brewery; there is an excellent Stable attached to the house, besides two out lots suitable for Wagon Yards, which will enable him to accommodate all those who will do him the favour to call on him. JOHN BUZZARD. Lexington, Feb. 9th, 1826.—6-3*

GEORGE W. ANDERSON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BUSINESS entrusted to him will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Of the best Quality, for Wholesale or Retail, will constantly be kept on hand, at the Store House, corner of Chesapeake, formerly occupied by Thomas Anderson.

Lexington, January 8, 1826—1-tf.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42-tf

N. B. All letters must be post paid.

LOOK AT THIS!!!

AS the subscriber is determined to collect all his debts, that can be recovered by law, he begs to inform all those who are indebted to him, that he will accept of them, which will save expenses, and greatly accommodate both the debtor and creditor. In the mean time, the undersigned will sell the goods on hand very low, by wholesale or retail, for CASH.

ALEX. PARKER

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

Will practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-tf.

The Subscriber

HAVING a large stock of Bristles on hand, and being concerned with an experienced workman has, and will keep a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of BRUSHES, made in the neatest manner, Wholesale or Retail; likewise SOAP, CANDLES and GLUE, by the box or barrel, of his own manufacture, warranted good. He will, about the last of April, have fifty or sixty barrels Glue ready for delivery, which will be sold low for cash. Those wanting will please call. SAM. COOLIDGE. Main Cross Street. Lex. February 1st 1826—5-tf

STEAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that "THE LEXINGTON STEAM FOUNDRY" is now in operation at his old stand back of the Wool Carding Factory on Water-Street opposite the lower Market where all kinds of CASTINGS in IRON or BRASS will be executed on the shortest notice.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES complete made of the most approved patterns.

He will also furnish the WROUGHT IRON wheels and CASTINGS in sets for machinery or any part of it. CASH given for old COPPER, BRASS, IRON & FETTER.

David A. Sayre.

Lexington January 12, 1826—2-tf

NOTICE.

I WANT to hire immediately, by the year, three or four

NEGRO BOYS,

from 12 to 14 years of age; those who have worked in Cotton Factories will be preferred—I also want to purchase a few sheets of Coarse Cards, about No. 24 or 25, their having been in use, will be no objection to them.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

February 10 1826—6-3t

State of Kentucky,

Grant Circuit Ct. November Term 1825.

Frederick Whitmore & Polly his wife

and Saml. Mars & Jane his wife Camp's

complainants.

AGAINST

John McClure and Wm. Griffith, Def'ts

This day came the complainants by their Counsel and the Def't Wm. Griffith having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore it is ordered by the Court that unless the said Def't Griffith shall appear here on or before the first day of our next May Term and answer the Complainants Bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him—And it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News paper published in this State two months successively as the law directs; and the cause is continued to next Term.

A Copy Attest,

H. B. SMITH C. G. C. C.

Payne & Frazer,

Attorneys for Camp's.

February 3 1826—5-9w

Col Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by Col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the Legislature & to reside in Frankfort.

Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

Pittsburgh Porter, Beer & Ale

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has recently brought with him from Pittsburgh,

One Hundred and thirty

Barrels of

SHIRA'S first quality

Porter, Beer & Ale.

Persons who wish to purchase, will please CALL AT THE CELLAR ON CHEAPSIDE, under the building formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Bradford as an Auction Room, where it can be had by the dozen, draught, or single bottle.

GABRIEL REED.

February 3d, 1826.—5-tf

YOUNG EAGLE

WILL stand the ensuing Season commencing 4th of March at the Farm of the subscriber on the Strode's road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and five miles from the former; for particulars see bills.

PARKER DUDLEY.

THE celebrated Jack

SANCHO,

kept formerly by Mr. Joseph Graves will likewise stand at the same place. P. D.

January 9th 1826—2-tf

TO RENT.

FOR the present year, a

WOODLAND PASTURE, of about 300 acres, on the farm of the late Col. Innes. The principal part of pasture is well set in grass; enclosed with a good fence, and has never failing stock water. Application will be made to the subscriber before the 10th of March.

CALEB J. SANDERS.

Feb. 12, 1826—7-3*

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.

Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4-tf

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, PEPPER, MUSTARD,

SUGAR, RICE, INDIGO,

CHOCOLATE, ALSPICE, STARCH,

RAISINS, HONEY, CHEESE,

FIGS, CINNAMON, SOAP, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO,

Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles,

Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine,

Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy,

Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky,

Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUID BLACKING,

In boxes

do

RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder,) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—44-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of E. &



POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

TO MELANCHOLY.
Grave, old acquaintance, 'tis in vain,
I cannot separate the twain;
'Tis unavailing to complain,
Of thy attention;

For thou, throughout my life hast been,
A close companion.

In youth when I but little knew,
Of care—when troubles were but few,
'Twas then methinks, I first saw you
In sables clad;
My mirth was banish'd and I grew
Depress'd and sad.

From that time forward, oft I've seen,
Thy unlovely form, ill-favor'd queen,
For thine is a most hideous mien
By none admired;
Ten thousand times at least I've been
Of it quite tired.

For the last ten years at least,
Thou' not immediately
To visit me;
For I have oft-times been distressed,
Thy form to see.

For sometimes, when I feel quite gay,
And cheerfully would pass away,
With friends a happy, social day,
Thou hast intruded
Thy hated company on me,
Which joy precluded.

Then, Melancholy grave, away!
Intrusive visit, have had their day,
Surely, thou canst among the gay,
Enjoy thy leisure,
And I will praise thee in a lay,
Of joy and pleasure.

February, 6, 1826. OSCAR.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

"He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

SCRIPTURE.

Sometime ago I went unto
The church; to hear a sermon preach'd on
charity.
Thanks to help the poor
I'll give an eightpence, or more,
For helping poor folks now's a rarity.

The text, I recollect it, word for word,
Who giveth to the poor lends to the Lord,
The parson said, "God is your surety,
He'll pay you back; he's good security,
And you don't will get a just reward."

The sermon was impressive and sincere,
The style expressive, and a text
Fell from some eyes to hear of human woe;
To hear of widows without bread,
Orphans, no place to lay their head,
Many put in their "mites," as this will show.
In counting o'er the money there were found
Old Lottery tickets, rags, and tin cut round,
Those who unto the Lord those things have
lent.

He no doubt will
Pay off their bill
And give them cent per cent. TIM.

Miscellaneous.

FROM MY RIDICULE, Z.

"Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no character at all."

It is ever thought there was nothing less true
than this celebrated couplet of Mr. Pope: it has
much smartness, but little justice.—Lucetta,
Cornelia, Joan of Arc, Mary, Queen of Scots,
Queen Elizabeth, Lady Jane Grey, Mrs. Siddons,
Hannah Moore, Madame de Staël, had they no
characters at all? Look through the pages of his-
tory and the volumes of female biography; is there
a woman celebrated in either who has no character?
View private life in all its recesses, are not the
good and bad passions, virtues and vices, heroic
qualities and strongly marked lines of character, as
conspicuous in the female sex as in the other? Cast
your eye into the chambers of sickness, and see
the unabated tenderness and patient affections,
that alleviate the pangs of disease and administer
comfort and relief, and say if women have no char-
acter there? Behold the angels of charity unwar-
ring in diminishing the sum of human ignorance and
misery, and tell me if the zeal, perseverance and
success displayed by these female philanthropists,
indicate no traits of character? Consider the
thousand examples of unalterable female attach-
ment and the innumerable and almost innumera-
ble sacrifices it has made for men beloved; is there
no character shown in this particular? Reverse
the picture a little and ask those men who are un-
happy at home, if their wives have no character?
Had Xanthippe, the wife of Socrates, no character?
I will abide by the decision of any of those amiable
husbands, called "don-peckis," and if they agree
with Mr. Pope, I will give up my opinion. What is
"bundle of habits" have women no character?
Habits result from feelings, principles and acci-
dental occurrences. To the influence of these, wo-
men are peculiarly subject, by reason of their
greater degree of sensibility. The sphere in which
they move is confined and limited, and in the
drawing rooms of fashion. How often do we
behold all the virtues and graces of character ex-
hibited by the respectable matrons, who preside
with dignity over their families! How often have
we seen misfortune and affliction reverse their af-
fairs and draw forth the noblest traits of character!
Sometimes too we see tergiversants in all the terri-
ble energy of their majesty; and sometimes the sullen
obstinacy of unkind tempers. Perishiveness and in-
stability often poison domestic happiness; and when
a woman is bad, the proverb says that she has a
most decided character.

In ball-rooms character is no less eminently dis-
played. Go into one of these circles of fashion,
and you will find all the varieties of passion exhi-
bited.—The love of distinction shows itself in a thou-
sand ways. Ambition operates with as much in-
tenseness as money, politicians. One young lady
courts notice by her forward manners; another by
a towering head-dress; a third by the elegance and
variety of her wardrobe; a fourth by most super-
b pearls and jewels; a fifth by nobility; a sixth by long
talk and laughter; a seventh by dancing like opera
girls, an eighth by always taking the lead in the
cotillions; and as many different methods. Envy
and ill nature also often discover themselves in
these scenes of gaiety. The whispering breeze of
scandal and malignity often creeps along the benches
when the wallflowers are paraded; and many go to
these places but to observe, exaggerate and de-
fame. No two women in a ball-room are more a-
like in character than in dress; and at different par-
ties different traits of character open themselves
in the same woman, and with as much variety as
their drapery. Let us then not sacrifice sense to

sound, nor believe in a witty remark, merely be-
cause it is clothed in smart expression.

EUTERPEAD.

FROM THE LONG BOX.

CAUSE OF, AND CURE FOR, HARD TIMES.

I profess myself to be an honest farmer; for I can
say, that no man could ever charge me with a dis-
honest action. I see with great grief, that all the
country is afflicted as well as myself. Every one is
complaining and telling his grievances; but I find
they do not tell how their troubles came on them.
I know it is common for people to throw the blame
of their own misdeeds upon others, or at least to
excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great
tribulation; but to keep up the above character of
an honest man, I cannot in conscience say, that any
one has brought my troubles on me but myself.
"Hard times and no money" says every one. A
short story of myself, will show how it became
"Hard times and no money" with me, at the age of
sixty-five, who have lived well these forty years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at twelve
years of age, to a farmer, with whom I lived until
I was 21. My master fitted me out with two
stout suits of homespun, four pair of stockings, four
shirts and two pair of shoes. At twenty-two I
married a wife and a very good working woman
she was. We took a farm of forty acres on rent.
By industry we gained ahead fast. I paid my rent
punctually and laid by money. In ten years I was
able to buy me a farm of sixty acres on which I be-
came my own tenant. I then in a manner grew
rich, I added another sixty acres, with which I was
content. My estate now increased beyond all ac-
count. My children, who amounted to seven when I was forty
five years old. About this time I married my only
daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave one
hundred acres of my old land. This daughter had
been a dutiful working girl; therefore I fitted her
out well and to her mind; for I told her to take of
the best of my wool and flax, and to spin herself
gowns, and coats, and stockings, and shirts; nay I
suffered her to buy some cotton, and make into
sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time my farm gave me and my wife family
a good living on the produce of it, and left me
one year with another a surplus of one hundred and
fifty silver dollars; for I never spent more than ten
dollars a year, which was for salt and the like.
Nothing to wear, eat, or drink was purchased, as
my farm produced all. With this saving I put money
to interest, bought cattle, fatted and sold them, and
made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was
married. My wife said, "come you are now rich—
you know Molly had nothing but what she spun—
& no other kind of clothing has ever come into our
house for any one." Sarah must be fitted out a lit-
tle. She ought to fare as well as neighbor Norris's
Betty. I must have some money as well as neighbor
Norris's Betty. "Well wife it shall be as you think best. I have
never been stingy; but it seems to me, that what
we spin at home would do." However, wife goes
to town, and returns with a calico gown, a calico
petticoat, a set of stone tea cups, half a dozen
pewter tea spoons and a tea kettle. They cost but
little.—I did not feel it,—and I confess I was pleas-
ed to see them. Sarah was as well fitted off as any
girl in the parish.

In three years more, my third daughter had a
spark—and wedding being concluded upon, wife
comes again for the parson; but when she returned
what did I see! a silken gown, silk for a cloak, a
looking glass, china tea gear, and a hundred other
things, with the empty purse. But this is not the
worst of it Mr. Printer. Some time before the
marriage of this last daughter, and ever since, this
charge increased in my family. Besides all kinds
of household furniture, unknown to us before, cloth-
es of every kind is bought—and the wheel goes on
for the purpose of exchanging our substantial
cloth of flax or wool for gowns, ribbons, silk, tea,
sugar, &c. &c. My butter, which used to go to
market, and brought money is now expended at the
tea table. Breakfasts which used to take ten min-
utes only, when we were satisfied with milk, or
pottage made of it, now takes my whole family an
hour, at tea or coffee. My lambs, which used also
to bring cash, are now eaten at home—or if sent to
market, are brought back in things of no use—so
that instead of laying up one hundred, and fifty dol-
lars every year, I find now all my loose money is
gone—my best debts called in and expended—ex-
pended—and being straitened, I cannot carry on
my farm to so good advantage as I did formerly, so
that it costs me not near as much; and further,
what it costs me to live (though a less family than
heretofore, and all able to work), is fifty or sixty
dollars a year more than all my farm brings me in.

Now sir, this has gone on several years, and has
brought hard times into my family; and if I can't re-
form it, ruin must follow—my land must go. I am
not alone, thirty in our parish have gone hand in
hand with me; and they all say "hard times" Now
Mr. Printer, I don't know how you live, may be
you are more frugal than we are, as all of us used
to be; but I am still master of my own house, I am
determined to alter my way of living, to what it
was twenty years ago, when I laid up one hundred
and fifty dollars a year. I know I can do it, for I
have got all my land yet. With good management
it will yield me as much as ever. I will increase
my sheep, my flax ground, and my orcharding. My
produce brings (scarce as money is) as much as it
used to do. No one thing to eat, drink or wear,
shall come into my house, which is not raised on
my farm, or in the parish, or in the country, ex-
cept salt, and iron work for repairing my buildings
and tools—no tea, sugar, coffee, or rum. The tea
kettle shall be sold, I shall then Mr. Printer live
and die with a good conscience. My taxes which
seem now intolerable, will then be easy. My
good example before them, and I shall feel happy
in seeing a reform of abuses, which have been grow-
ing on me more than twenty years.

If you will tell my story, it may work some good,
and you shall have my lasting thanks.

A FARMER.

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he has commenced the above business in
Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experi-
ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and
the United States also; he flatters himself he will
produce articles in his line equal to any in the Uni-
on suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach
Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will
sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.
Thus he hopes will induce the consumers in the
Western Country to give a preference to their own
manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on
hand.
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825—2-tf

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph
HAS commenced the above business in all its branch-
es, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market
where he is ready to make all kinds of
Brass & Iron Castings
On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS
and PEWTER.
Lexington, Oct 14, 1825.—2-tf

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Complete Prize List of the Draw-
ING OF
CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES,
Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn
from the wheel.

First Day—Sept. 17, 1825.

NOS. 28, 24, 1.

Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.

NOS. 14, 8, 20.

Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.

NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole draw under the immediate observa-
tion of the magistrates of the county, committed,
from the Louisville board of trustees, and superin-
tending committee, appointed by the board of man-
agers, whose respective certificates are filed in the
managers office, and open, at all times for the ex-
amination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of
tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to
announce the following, as the result, agreeably
thereto.

1000 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,
the combination, 5, 10, 29.

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,
the combination, 8, 14, 20.

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,
the combination, 1, 24, 28.

100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets hav-
ing upon them, No's 10, 29.

35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets hav-
ing upon them No's 5, 10.

20 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets hav-
ing upon them No's 5, 29.

10 DOLLARS, each, to the 72 tickets hav-
ing upon them, No's 8, 14; 3, 20, or 14, 20.

5 DOLLARS, each, to the 81 tickets hav-
ing upon them, No's 1, 24; 1, 28, or 24, 28.

2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1881 tickets
having upon them, either of the first six drawn
numbers, to-wit; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14,
No. 20, No. 24, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are
invited to present them and receive their money
forthwith; remembering, that if not presented be-
fore the 5th of March next, they are considered by
the scheme as donations.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the
scheme of CLASS, No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS.

Which will positively be drawn within thirty
days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—
ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

1 PRIZE OF \$2000 IS \$2000			
1	"	500	" 500
1	"	500	" 500
1	"	250	" 250
20	"	100	" 2000
20	"	50	" 1000
80	"	10	" 800
760	"	4	" 3040
884 PRIZES,		\$10,120	
1140 BLANKS,			
2024 TICKETS, AT \$5,		\$10,120	

ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS
TO A PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the
ternary combination of 24 numbers, from 1 to 24,
inclusive; and to determine their fate, the twenty-
four numbers will severally be put into a wheel, on
the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY
WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on it,
as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be
entitled to \$2000

The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th num-
bers drawn, will be entitled to 500

That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn
will be entitled to 500

And that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers
drawn, will be entitled to 250

Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers
drawn will be entitled to 100

Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn
will be entitled to 50

All other tickets having either of the two
numbers drawn, will be entitled to 10

And all tickets having one of the numbers
drawn will be entitled to 4

Those tickets having neither of the four num-
bers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a su-
perior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior
prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn,
and subject to no deduction of duty or of any per-
cent. Prizes not demanded within four months af-
ter the drawing, will be considered as donations.

The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tick-
ets in the present lottery, which are now deposited
in the United States Bank, subject to the order of
the fortunate person who draws it. The two five
hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty
tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price,
[FIVE DOLLARS] until the 25th inst.—after
which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS—there-
fore, it is recommended, that orders be made im-
mediately; and if for five tickets or upwards, a dis-
count of five per cent will be allowed. Vendors
and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured
that the same prompt attention will be given to
their respective commands for tickets, as if personal
application were made. Letters will be ad-
dressed [post paid] to James M Pike, Louisville or
Lexington.

It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends
to the object which this lottery is intended to pro-
mote, will not be backward in making their purchas-
es immediately; in which event, the public may
depend upon this class being drawn within the time
above specified.

49—tf

J. M. PIKE, Agent.

*Paid to Mr. Youce, in the Court House imme-
diately after the Lottery was drawn.

Ohio Cheese and Flour.

50 BBLs best OHIO FLOUR.
20 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of
superior quality, just received and for Sale at the
Store of
G. W. ANDERSON.
January 6, 1826—1-tf

MARNIX VIRDEN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his
friends in Lexington, as well
as visiting strangers, that he has
provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accom-
pany such as may please to favour him with their
costly. He intends driving himself, and from more
than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he
feels confident that his character as a safe and careful
driver has been so well established, as to insure him a
full share of public patronage. His residence is on
Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where
those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825. —30-tf.

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen,
well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and
who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825 —12-tf

Transylvania University.

Medical Department.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on
Monday next, in the Chapel of the University,
at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the
week at the same hour. The friends of Science are
respectfully invited.

DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.
DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.
DR. DRAKE, on Wednesday.
DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.
DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.
DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANL. DRAKE, M. D. Dean.

Oct 31, 1825—14-tf.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on
the Cabinet Business, under the firm of
WILSON & HENRI,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that
they occupy the same stand for so many years in
possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been
rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen
of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excel-
lent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other
material necessary for their business, and they can
safely say, that they are prepared to execute with
neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assort-
ment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finish-
ed, and will be glad to see their friends call and ex-
amine for themselves.

Mattresses.

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35-tf

\$500 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Com-
monwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and con-
viction of the person, who broke into my store-room in
the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth
inst. and took out of my money drawer about two hun-
dred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the sub-
scribers, the greater portion of which were seventy-
five and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes. Persons
holding tickets for the above sums are requested to
bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or
to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The
public are desired to observe particularly of whom they
receive tickets of the above denomination issued by
DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison,

HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the
Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is
kept at the corner of short and upper streets, op-
posite the public square, in the room lately occupied
by Dr. Warfield; where one or both may at all
times be found.
Lexington Dec 8, 1815—49-tf.

Iron and Castings.

RED River and Slate Iron works are now in op-
eration, a constant supply of Iron of the first
quality, and a general assortment of Castings will
be constantly kept, in the old Iron Store, on short
street below the Jail by

WILLIAM MACBEEAN Agent
For RICHARD HAWES.

January 5 1826—1-tf

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,

PROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law re-
spectively during the ensuing season, commencing
the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March.
The pupils of both will have the use of their joint li-
braries, and the Tickets of both will not exceed 50
dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent
expenses. Their Tickets may be taken separately,
and the instructions of one or both be had at the
option of the students. They will lecture on differ-
ent branches of the science: J. Bledsoe on Common
and Statute Law, including on various branches the
remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity Mar-
riage, and the Law & the practice of law, including
actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot
courts will be held.

J. BLEDSOE,
C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—tf

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for
good Merchantable

WHEAT

At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where
may be always had, Superior

FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

Dec. 16th 1825.—50—tf

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 27th

inst a negro man named

JORDAN,

about five feet six or seven inches
high, a light mulatto, chunky well
set, a scar on his forehead, stutters
a little when confused; took with
him a black Hat of my make, a blue Cashmere
Roundabout, and Grey Cassinet Pantalons, a pair
of nearly new Boots, and a pair of fine Shoes, he
will likely make for Canada, and pass for a Hatter.
I will give \$20 for the delivery of him to me in
Lexington, and pay all reasonable charges, or \$50
if confined in any Jail so that I can get him, or \$50
if taken out of the state and delivered to me or con-
fined as above.

JOHN STEELE

Lex. Ky. 27th Jan. 1826—4-tf